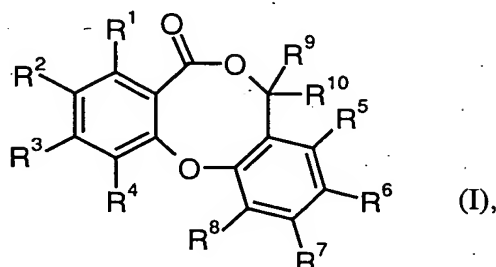


**Patent Claims**

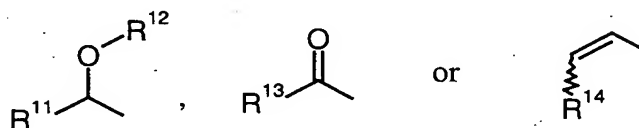
1. Use of compounds of the general formula (I)



in which

$R^1$  represents hydrogen, halogen, cyano,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy, mono- or di- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkylamino, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, hydroxy, vinyl or ethynyl,

$R^2$  represents a group of the formula



where

$R^{11}$  represents  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl or  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkenyl, each of which may be mono- or polysubstituted by substituents selected from the group consisting of  $(C_3-C_6)$ -cycloalkyl, phenyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy and fluorine, or represents  $(C_6-C_{10})$ -aryl which may be mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy, trifluoromethyl and trifluoromethoxy,

$R^{12}$  represents hydrogen or formyl,

$R^{13}$  and  $R^{14}$  each represent (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl,

5

$R^3$  and  $R^4$  independently of one another represent hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl or (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl,

10

$R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  independently of one another represent hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, trifluoromethoxy, formyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl or represent (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl which may be substituted by hydroxy, trifluoromethoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy or up to three times by fluorine,

15

$R^8$  represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkenyl or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkynyl, each of which may be substituted by (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl or phenyl which for its part is optionally substituted by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

20

represents (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryl which may be mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, cyano and nitro,

25

represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkoxy or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkenyloxy, each of which may be substituted by (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkenyl or phenyl, (which for its part is optionally substituted by halogen, nitro or cyano) or up to five times by fluorine and/or chlorine,

30

represents (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkoxy or represents (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryloxy which may be substituted by halogen, nitro or cyano,

represents mono- or di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkylsulphonylamino or *N*-[(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl]-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkylsulphonylamino,

or

represents a group of the formula -O-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>15</sup>, -O-C(O)-R<sup>16</sup>, -O-C(O)-NR<sup>17</sup>R<sup>18</sup>, -C(O)-OR<sup>19</sup>, -NR<sup>20</sup>-C(O)-R<sup>21</sup> or -NR<sup>22</sup>-C(O)-NR<sup>23</sup>R<sup>24</sup>, where

R<sup>15</sup> represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl which may be substituted up to five times by fluorine, represents (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl or represents phenyl which may be substituted by halogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

R<sup>16</sup> represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-alkyl which may be substituted by phenyl or phenoxy (which for their part may each be mono- or disubstituted by halogen), by (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkenyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylthio, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenylthio or up to six times by fluorine,

represents (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)-cycloalkyl which may be mono- or polysubstituted by substituents selected from the group consisting of phenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, trifluoromethyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, cyano and fluorine, where phenyl for its part may be mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy,

represents (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)-cycloalkenyl which may be substituted up to three times by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, trifluoromethyl or fluorine,

represents a 5- to 7-membered mono- or bicyclic saturated or partially unsaturated heterocycle which has up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S and which may be substituted up to two times by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

or

represents (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryl which may be mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy,

R<sup>17</sup> and R<sup>18</sup> independently of one another represent hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl which may be substituted by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl or up to three times by fluorine, represent (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulphonyl or represent phenyl which may be mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen and trifluoromethyl,

or

together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 12-membered mono-, bi- or tricyclic saturated or partially unsaturated heterocycle which may contain up to two further heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S and which may be substituted by phenyl or up to four times by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

5                     $R^{19}$     represents  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl which may be substituted by  $(C_3-C_8)$ -  
                         cycloalkyl, represents  $(C_3-C_{10})$ -cycloalkyl which may be  
                         substituted up to two times by  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl or represents  $(C_2-$   
                          $C_6)$ -alkenyl,

$R^{20}$     represents hydrogen or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,

10                    $R^{21}$     represents  $(C_1-C_8)$ -alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_8)$ -alkyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ -aryl or  
                         represents  $(C_3-C_{10})$ -cycloalkyl which may be substituted up to  
                         two times by  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,

$R^{22}$     represents hydrogen or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,

15                   and

$R^{23}$  and  $R^{24}$  independently of one another represent hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -  
                         alkyl or  $(C_3-C_{10})$ -cycloalkyl,

20                   and

$R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  independently of one another represent hydrogen or  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,

25                   and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates and solvates of the salts,

                         for the treatment and/or prevention of disorders controlled by inhibition of the  
                         cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP).

30                   2.    Use of compounds of the formula (I), as defined in Claim 1 for preparing  
                         medicaments for the treatment and/or prevention of disorders controlled by  
                         inhibition of the cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP).

3. Compounds of the formula (I) as defined in Claim 1 for the treatment and/or prevention of disorders controlled by inhibition of the cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP).
- 5 4. Use according to Claim 1 or 2 for the treatment and/or prevention of cardiovascular disorders.
- 10 5. Use according to Claim 1 for the treatment and/or prevention of hypolipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemias, hypertriglyceridaemias, hyperlipidaemias and/or arteriosclerosis.
- 15 6. Compounds of the formula (I) as defined in Claim 1 in which  
R<sup>8</sup> represents a group of the formula -O-C(O)-R<sup>16</sup> where  
R<sup>16</sup> represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-alkyl which may be substituted by phenyl or phenoxy (which for their part may each be mono- or disubstituted by halogen), by (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkenyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylthio, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenylthio or up to six times by fluorine,  
represents (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)-cycloalkyl which may be mono- or polysubstituted by substituents selected from the group consisting of phenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, trifluoromethyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, cyano and fluorine, where phenyl for its part may be mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy,
- 20
- 25
- 30

represents (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)-cycloalkenyl which may be substituted up to three times by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, trifluoromethyl or fluorine,

represents a 5- to 7-membered mono- or bicyclic saturated or partially unsaturated heterocycle which has up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S and which may be substituted up to two times by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

or

represents (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryl which may be mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy,

and R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are each as defined in Claim 1.

7. Compounds of the general formula (I) as defined in Claim 1 in which

R<sup>8</sup> represents a group of the formula -O-C(O)-NR<sup>17</sup>R<sup>18</sup> where

R<sup>17</sup> and R<sup>18</sup> independently of one another represent hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl which may be substituted by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl or up to three times by fluorine, represent (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylsulphonyl or represent phenyl which may be mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen and trifluoromethyl

or

together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 12-membered mono-, bi- or tricyclic saturated or partially unsaturated heterocycle which may contain up to two further heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S and which may be substituted by phenyl or up to four times by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

and R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are each as defined in Claim 1.

10 8. Compounds of the formula (I) as defined in Claim 1 in which

R<sup>8</sup> represents a group of the formula -C(O)-OR<sup>19</sup> where

15 R<sup>19</sup> represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl which is substituted by (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl or represents (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-cycloalkyl which may be substituted up to two times by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

and R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are each as defined in Claim 1.

20 9. Compounds of the formula (I) as defined in Claim 1 in which

R<sup>8</sup> represents a group of the formula -NR<sup>20</sup>-C(O)-R<sup>21</sup> where

25 R<sup>20</sup> represents hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl,

and

30 R<sup>21</sup> represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryl or represents (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-cycloalkyl which may be substituted up to two times by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,



and  $R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  are each as defined in Claim 1.

10. Compounds of the formula (I) as defined in Claim 1 in which

5  $R^8$  represents a group of the formula  $-NR^{22}-C(O)-NR^{23}R^{24}$  where

$R^{22}$  represents hydrogen or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,

and

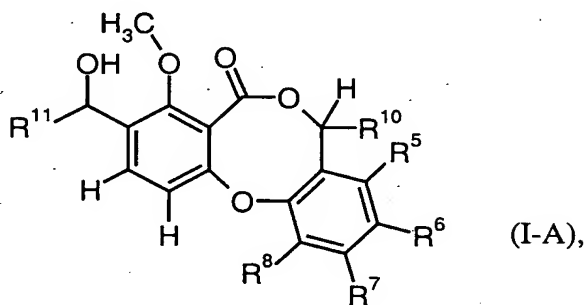
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$R^{23}$  and  $R^{24}$  independently of one another represent hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl or  $(C_3-C_{10})$ -cycloalkyl,

and  $R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7, R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  are each as defined in Claim 1.

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11. Compounds of the formula (I-A)



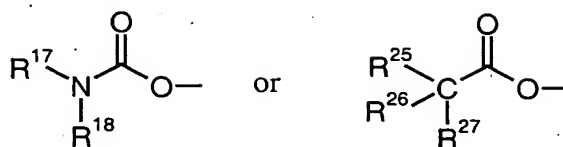
in which

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$R^5, R^6$  and  $R^7$  independently of one another represent hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano or represent methyl or ethyl which may be substituted by methoxy or up to three times by fluorine,

25

$R^8$  represents a group of the formula



where

$\text{R}^{17}$  and  $\text{R}^{18}$  independently of one another represent hydrogen,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6)$ -alkyl which may be substituted up to three times by fluorine, represent  $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6)$ -alkenyl or represent  $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6)$ -cycloalkyl,

or

together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 10-membered mono-, bi- or tricyclic saturated or partially unsaturated heterocycle which may contain an oxygen atom as further heteroatom and which may be substituted up to four times by methyl,

$\text{R}^{25}$  and  $\text{R}^{26}$  together with the carbon atom to which they are attached represent  $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_{10})$ -cycloalkyl which may be substituted up to four times by substituents selected from the group consisting of fluorine, methyl and trifluoromethyl, represent  $(\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{10})$ -cycloalkenyl which may be substituted up to two times by methyl or represent a 5- to 7-membered saturated or partially saturated mono- or bicyclic heterocycle having a ring oxygen atom,

and

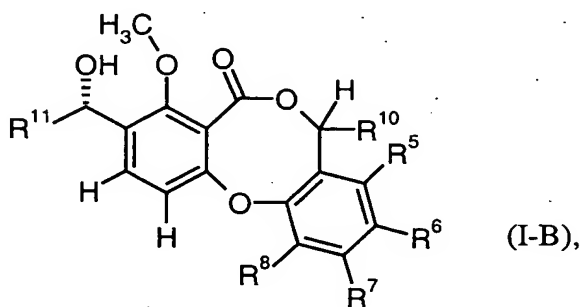
$\text{R}^{27}$  represents hydrogen,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)$ -alkyl, cyano or trifluoromethyl,

$R^{10}$  represents hydrogen, methyl or ethyl,

and

$R^{11}$  represents  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl or  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkenyl, each of which may be mono- to trisubstituted by substituents selected from the group consisting of cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, methoxy and fluorine.

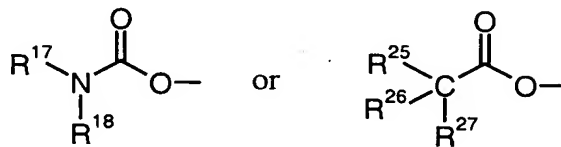
12. Compounds of the formula (I-B)



in which

$R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  independently of one another represent hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano or represent methyl or ethyl which may be substituted by methoxy or up to three times by fluorine,

$R^8$  represents a group of the formula



where

R<sup>17</sup> and R<sup>18</sup> independently of one another represent (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl which may be substituted up to three times by fluorine, represent (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl or represent (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl,

5

or

together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 10-membered saturated mono- or bicyclic heterocycle which may contain an oxygen atom as further heteroatom and which may be substituted up to two times by methyl,

10

R<sup>25</sup> and R<sup>26</sup> together with the carbon atom to which they are attached represent (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-cycloalkyl which may be substituted up to four times by substituents selected from the group consisting of fluorine, methyl and trifluoromethyl, represent (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkenyl, 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptanyl or represent 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-enyl,

15

20

and

R<sup>27</sup> represents methyl, ethyl, propyl, cyano or trifluoromethyl,

25

R<sup>10</sup> represents hydrogen, methyl or ethyl

and

R<sup>11</sup> represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, each of which may be mono- to trisubstituted by substituents selected from the group consisting of cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, methoxy and fluorine.

30

13. Use of compounds of the formulae (I), (I-A) and (I-B) as defined in Claims 6 to 12 for preparing medicaments for the treatment and/or prevention of disorders controlled by inhibition of the cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP).
- 5
14. Use of compounds of the formulae (I), (I-A) and (I-B) as defined in Claims 6 to 12 for the treatment and/or prevention of disorders controlled by inhibition of the cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP).
- 10
15. Compounds of the formulae (I), (I-A) and (I-B) as defined in Claims 6 to 12, for the treatment and/or prevention of disorders controlled by inhibition of the cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP).
- 15
16. Use according to Claim 13 or 14 for the treatment and/or prevention of cardiovascular disorders.
17. Use according to Claim 16 for the treatment and/or prevention of hypolipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemias, hypertriglyceridaemias, hyperlipidaemias and/or arteriosclerosis.
- 20
18. Medicaments, comprising a compound of the formula (I), (I-A) or (I-B) as defined in Claims 1 to 12, for the treatment and/or prevention of disorders controlled by inhibition of the cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP).